## THE SUBSIDY SNARE.

How Irwin was Aided in His Lobbying Operations.

"INFLUENCE" IN THE MARKET.

"Opportunities of Buying Congress in the Lump."

Schumaker's Testimony Unintelligible to His Employer.

THE PECULIAR VALUE OF HIS SERVICES.

His Prophetic Power Superior to His Retrospective.

Richard B. Irwin again appeared before the

Ways and Means Committee to-day, Having been asked what was the understanding with Mr. Fant when he placed money with him the witness replied that it was the same general understanding as with others—that he should use his infidence and render the best service he could.

Irwin then, at the request of the committee took up the list of those who had received money and explained the nature of the services they ren dered. He said Sherill, Moran and Ingham belonged to the same class of cases. Their services were substitutially as follows:—At the time the Pacific Mail subsidy was pending in the House, after it passed the Senate, it became exceedingly important for him to know how large the majority would be for or against the measure. If they had a majority they could reasonably count on the passage of the bill. It was a matter of policy to pass directly on the amendment in the way of concurrence. On the other hand, if it was known that the majority was against them it was to allow the Senate amendment to be non-concurred in without unnecessary discussion and let it go to a committee of conference. The outside opponents were representing the company as being desirous of having the amendment non-concurred in as a trick, and this report the witness wished to slience. He came to the conclusion above stated after Sherill, at his request, had seen a few of the members to ascertain the condition of things. THE LEGALITY OF THE ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY.

propriations, stated to the Committee on Ways and Means that his committee had finished the Post Office Appropriation bill, with one exception-namely, an appropriation for the Pacific Mail Company. His committee wanted the help or suggestion of the Committee on Ways and Means be fore they reported the bill to the House. He did not know whether there would be any question or

not know whether there would be any question or dispute about paying the \$500,000 on the old contract, but as to the additional subsidy nothing was done. Last year the Attorney General had given an opinion that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was entitled to their subsidy.

Mr. Dawes informed Mr. Garfield that the committee would consider the matter.

Mr. Irwin, resuming his testimony, said that Sherill. Moran and inguam were employed be cause they could obtain information regarding the opitions and probable action of certain memoers before those in charge of the bill could go on with the matter; with regard to cormick, he and Stockwell had been engaged in correspondence; this man had been so troublesome that witness toid Stockwell to pay him and keep him out of the way, which was idne; A. W. Randail kept him informed of everything; he was toid to go on and use bis influence with his personal and political friends, and was not supposed to be actively at work on the floor of the Huse.

COLONEL FOLDEY'S SERVICES.

John W. Forney was absent from the country, and, therefore, was not able to speak for himself; witness was instructed by Stockwell to employ Forney; witness did not want to do so, because he thought it to be unnecessary at the time; he found forney exceedingly reductant to enter into an arrangement; Forney said it was unnecessary to employ him, because he did not know of anything to do; but Forney asked for \$25,000, and for this he was not to render any particular service; witness, at Forney's request, showed him the last

thing to do; but Forney asked for \$25,000, and for this he was not to render any particular service; witness, at Forney's request, showed him the list of names canvassed, when Forney said he aid not think he could do anything with it; witness re-peated to Forney that stockwell directed him to employ him. Stockwell supposed there was a large Pennsylvania interest against the subsidy; witness told Stockwell that was not so; one of the things which Stockwell expected Forney to do things which Stockwell expected Forney to do was to keep sam Randail quiet; witness did not think there was any use to make such an effort, because Randail was an active and consistent op-ponent of the Subsidy bill; the witness laugaed at what Stockwell said about Sain Randall; he only

wanted to show what Stockwell's idea was—in short, impugning Randalt's integrity; W. B. Shaw was employed by Stockwell's order on the recommendation of one of the most ignorant members of the board of Directors. Henry clews.

Mr Kasson reminded the witness that it was unnecessary to make comments on individual character.

The witness resuming, said:—The nature of the Service remered by Shaw had been correctly stated by himsel; A. B. Corwine was also employed by Stockwen's order; witness did not think Corwine rendered any special service; witness never expected that he would; Corwine had a long correspondence with the Pacific Mail Steamsing Company, and the result was that witness was ordered to employed by Stockwell's orders; these gentlemen had concisely and accurately stated the nature of their services; Mr. Averin was also employed by Stockwell's order on the recommendation of Ruius Ratch; Mr. Abert had concisely stated the character of his own service; Mr. Chittenden came here while the bill was pending before the Scharq and performed the same character of service as ethers, canvassing members, &c.; he rendered na service that was not honorable and proper.

ecter of service as sthers, canvassing members, &c.; he rendered as service that was not honorable and proper.

THE TWO DOORKESPERS,
Boyd and Hersey, received large sums of money; procably their services were more valuable than they intimated, as it was important to have the frieness of a bill present when the vote was taken; in March the Sutsady bill was defeated by one member going out and oringing in two others to make a tie vote, and, with several others, thus defeating it. Withess said it was not uncommon for members themselves to send for absent friends as enemies of a measure. The amounts paid to these doorkeepers were fixed on the recommendation of one of his subordinates. As to John M. Morris, the witness had already stated the amount paid to him was for printing.

The witness here corrected a mistake in his previous testimony. Instead of paying A. H. Whiting \$100,000 he paid him \$\$65,000; with regard to his former remark, he had now to say he sent to the Sumday Herald \$200 with a communication, but according to the statement of Capital Burritt and the proprietor of that paper he did not receive the money, and witness did not believe he did; as to the late Daily Patriol, he paid that establishment \$200 for the printing of an advertisement correcting errors which had appeared in an editorial; that paper was consistently opposed to the subsidy.

In reply to interrogatories by Mr. Roberts the

correcting errors which had appeared in an editorial; that paper was consistently opposed to the subsidy.

In reply to interrogatories by Mr. Roberts the witness said that Abert's services were almost entirely of a clerical character; he was not expected to use his induence with members because his acquaintance and induence were limited; he belonged to the party then in a very small minority; the services rendered by Abert were in witness' house; he wrote letters, carried messages to Stockwell, &c.; Abert would have received the mone? he did whether the bill passed or not.

WHAT SCHUMAKER'S WORK WAS WORKI.

He paid Schumaker in accordance with his agreement with him; he did not consider the sum extravagant, considering the character of his services; he asked Schumaker what he demanded for his services, and Schumaker what he demanded for his services, and Schumaker what he forered three sums exceeding \$100,000 for his services in other directions, which he declined. If his services were worth \$100,000 Schumaker's were certainly worth \$500,000; he considered Schumaker aman of intellect and influence, and with policy to carry the subsidy inrough the House.

Q. Did not Mr. Schumaker belong to the same party as Mr. Abert? You stated that Abert possessed no influence with his party. A. Mr. Schumaker was differently situated; he possessed large influence in and outside of his party. Witness further stated that Schumaker was a man of some tact and abhity that there was no one who could replace him in his business on the floor of the House; witness did not suggest any disbursements; the only information he had upon that Susject was from Schumaker's testimony, if the committee could make head or tail of it; the witness could not; not one dollar he gave Schumaker ever came back to him; Mr. Stockwell told witness he understoned schumaker head to be her was he mander head of him her she enderstoned her mess could not; not one dollar he gave Schumaker ever came back to him; Mr. Stockwell told wit-

ness be understood Schumaker had \$4 witness said no. THE STOCK JOBBING RUMORS.

money in your hands? A. A number of checks for large amounts were in my hands and some money; a portion of them had been used.

Q. Did your understanding with Mr. Stockwell include stock operations? A. Stockwell offered before we made the arrangement to carry for me 10,000 shares of stock, and guaranteed to me not time nor inclination to watch the stock market; he was not cognizant of any stock operations affecting the subject of the subsidy, not from his own knowledge, but only from report.

Q. You say you dispursed \$150,000: is that the total amount disbursed \$150,000: is that the total amount disbursed \$150,000: is that the original cancelled checks; I assume that the additional amount of \$140,000 is correct; I presented the account of the money to Stockwell; I made up a statement and account for the whole sum except \$85,000, which remained in my hands in July, and which he assumed I should keep; I account for \$800,000: this is the entire amount which has possed through my hands.

Q. Was any more money expended? A. I know that Parsons received \$13,500 from stockwell.

Q. Have you any more information on this point? A. Only from hearsay.

In further testimony the witness spoke of Stockwell's statement which the Pacific Mail Company, receiving a tuil discharge on payment of 10,000 snares of the company's stock; this included everything; witness had now, so far as he could recoilect, stated the names of every man to whom money was given.

everything; withess had now, so far as he could recollect, stated the names of every man to whom money was given.

CONGRESS TO BE BOUGHT IN THE LUMP.

By Mr. NHLACK—Hersey, an assistant doorkeeper, received \$11,000; it is represented that Hersey caimed he could control three members of Congress, and \$9,000 of that amount was given to him for that purpose; a member of the House told me this; I never heard of it before; If this were so I presume the members would have gone after the money.

Q. There are always men nere who claim for a consideration to influence the votes of members of Congress? A. No doubt; I have had the opportunity in the way of offers to buy Congress in the ham, if the article could be derivered.

Q. I understand that members are often sold out without their own knowledge when there is no ground or reas n for doing so, but simply as a part of the plan adopted by the lobby?

MR. SOSHUMAKER'S MEMORY.

Mr. Foster—What did Mr. Schumaker represent he could do? A. He made no representation at all; I had known him as a member of Congress; he was rejuctant to come into this business, but I employed Mr. Schumaker because he could make the canvass of the whole House and was the best man to take hord of our business and to snow exactly how it stood.

Q. How was his memory at the time? A. I relied on his prophetic power and not on his recollection.

In reply to Mr. Wood the witness said he was

In reply to Mr. Wood the witness said he was never engaged in lobby schemes in California, never having been at Sacramento. He considered himself virtually in charge of the subsidy about the 1st of February; that was before the inline of the bill in the House, which was on the 2ist of March.

the 1st of February; that was before the influre of the bill in the House, which was on the 21st of March.

Q. Did you give the amount stated to Mr. Whiting for himself, not to be divided with anybody else? A. I did not understand the money was to be divided; my opinion is he kept if all; he was a strong riend of Senator Cole, of California. The EFFECT OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Q. You gave him the money because he was a strong friend of that Senator? A. Because being a friend of Mr. Cole he would be able to get the earnest support of Senator Cole to the measure; I knew that Mr. Cole would take an active part if his friends were interested, but would not if his enemies only were interested; Mr. Cole regarded the firm, and Mr. Cole Knew Mr. Whiting to be his linend.

Iriend.
Q. What was the effect of the arrangement with Mr. Cole? A. When the bill came up in the Senate I found Mr. Cole took a leading part in the matter, and was satisfied Mr. Whiting had made a satisfiactory arrangement. and was skinled and incorporate and incorp arrangement.

Q. You don't know of any members who changed their votes after the suosidy measure came back from the Senatey A. The first vote in the House was in committee, where there were no yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were taken the last time when the number in the negative was about the same as policies.

when the number in the begative was about the same as before.

Q. Nowithstanding there were no yeas and nays in the first instance you think in probable some gentlemen changed their votes? A. I heard it so said, but I do not know.

Q. Was it not indicated to you that some members would change their votes? A. No; I could not have listened to such representations,

Q. Were there no members of the House who could have been applied to in like manner with Senator Cole? A. There were no men in the House who had real or fancied wrongs to resent.

Q. It was to convert Cole from a lakewarm to an active advocate of the subsidy? I hope you will endeavor to make clear the real and true reason why tiese men changed such large sums of money. endeavor to make clear the real and true reason why these men charged such large sums of money. The witness in answer to Mr. Beck said he knew B. C. Whiting; he knew Mrs. Cole and Mrs. B. C. Whiting, but he never knew the two Whitings to have married two sisters; he did not know A. H. Whiting to be a brother-in-law of Mrs. Cole, but ne had heard that A. H. Whiting was a brother or cousin of B. C. Whiting. At the instance of Mr. Beck the witness said he would make up a condensed statement of all the amounts expended by him and to whom.

By Mr. Beck—Was Mr. Shaw to keep all the \$15.000 given him for himself. A. Shaw was employed by Stockwelf; If Stided to his directions:

sy Mr. Beck-Was Mr. Shaw to keep all the \$15.000 given him for himself A. Shaw was employed by \$100kwelf; 175.ded to his directions; 1 reported the amount he was to be paid; let everybody skin his own skink; 1 understood that Snaw had information from Mr. Clews that he was to be employed and Stockwell said he was em-

to be employed and Stockwell said he was employed.

SUSCEPTIBLE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

By Mr. Wood—Did Samuel A. Hatch, Schumaker or Whiting furnish you with lists of members of the House whom they could influence? A. Mr. Hatch was the only one who showed a list of any kind containing the names of members he could influence; he wanted to show who his acquaintances were; it was a manuscript list or roll call; there were about twenty marked names on it; that is my impression.

Q. Who were they? A. I cannot recall them. Two or three were from Missouri and several from the Louisiana delegation, whom he knew person-

Q. Who were theey? A. I cannot recall them. Two or three were from Missouri and several from the Louisiana delegation, whom he knew personally. I did not give him money to influence them. Q. Did any of your agents report to you that they had paid money to any members or officers of the House? A. No; except as to the doorkeepers Boyd and Hersey.

By Mr. Kasson—An impression seems to exist that the testimony before this committee would affect some members or Congress. Do you know of any possible link of evidence that would lead us to trace any member or officer of the House partaking of any part of the subsidy? If so, I ask you to state it. A. I know of none. I have endeavored to state every fact. I think I have partaking of any part of the subsidy? If so, I ask you to state it. A. I know of none. I have endeavored to state every fact. I think I have pumped my memory pretty dry.

The witness stated during his examination that B. H. Cheever was employed by Stockwell on Mr. Giews' recommendation; Clews wrote a number of letters from Washington to New York pending the subsidy question; he asked Stockwell to stop this letter writing, and called Cheever into Stockwell's room and have film a cheek for \$5,000; he then told Cheever to go and wait till he sent for him; Cheever came here, and, being fluent, talked with members; John koach was not employed to work for the subsidy; but it was promised by Stockwell, if the subsidy was voted, that Reach should build the ships for the company.

Mr. Dawes closely interrogated the witness, asking him what reason he had for keeping concealed the names of those he had employed to obtain the subsidy it, as the witness had said, there were no arrangements but what were honorable. The witness answered because persons thus employed are sensitive, and because an impression prevalled that men who received large sams for their services were doing something vrong.

Q. Was there any arrangement that their names should be kept secret? A. No.

Q. Then why should you have concealed their names

names? A. I regarded it as confidential employment.

Q. Did you not say at a former stage of the investigation that you could not nonorably disclose their names? Why did you say so? A. It could not reveal their names because it would have subjected them to scandal and torture.

Q. If they were employed for legitimate and honorable purposes how could it have been dishonorable to disclose their names? A. It has always been considered dishonorable to disclose the names of persons so employed.

Q. Did they understand it was dishonorable? A. It was inherent in the nature of our engagement; a disclosure of their names would subject them to a rigorous cross-examination; their motives would be suspected, and it seems to ne I would be violating confidence to give their names for any purpose.

The further examination of he witness was postponed until Wednesday.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR RAIL-

ROAD SUIT.

WHAT MR. SQUIERS, OF BROOKLYN, WANTS FROM THE PENNSYLVANA BOAD.

An important suit was begut in the Essex County Court, in Newark, yesteriay-that of Mr. Albert C. Squiers, of Brooklyi, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Compaty, to recover \$50,000 damages for life injuries astained by the plaintiff through the alleged neitigence of the company. The facts, as alleged inthe opening of the case yesterday by Mr. Paker, plaintin's counsel, are identically as stated in the Herald at the time the injuries were received, and, epitomano i intellect and inducence, and with policy to Q. Did not Mr. Schumaker belong to the same party as Mr. Abert? You stated that Abert possessed large and outside of his party. A. Mr. Schumaker was a man of some there is a the three was no one who come tact and ability that there was no one who could replace him in his business on the floor of the House; witness did not suggest any disbursements; the only information he had upon that soupect was from Schumaker's testimony, if the souper was from Schumaker's testimony, it these could make head or tail of it; he witness dud not; not one dollar he gave Schumaker was income back to him; Mr. Stockwell told witness he understood Schumaker had \$400,000, but witness aid no.

Q. You sent in your resignation, severing your connection with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; at the time you had a large amount of manufactured and he had by agitation to compel the company to remove their manufactured in the time the injuries were received, and, epitomized, are as follows:—On the evening of June 26, 1874. Mr. Squiers, accompanied by his sister and cancher young hady, left Brookly to visit Mr. Squiers' brother, who resides in Newark, and woose house was to be that night the scene of a family party. They arrived saic at the Chesunut street depot. Through the darknessate the place and because of the absence of proper railings, guards, ac. Mr. Squiers failed to observe that the was crossing the order train was coming down on him at struck by the locomotive and hurled some district depot. Through the darknessate the Chesunut street depot. Through the darknessate the Ches the time the injuries were received, and, epitoTHE STATE CAPITAL.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE LAST NIGHT-MEMORIAL FROM MAYOR WICKHAM-NON-RESI-DENTS INCLIGIBLE FOR POLICEMEN-PREVENT-ING THE DESTRUCTION OF NAVIGATION IN THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The Senate and Assembly came together, after recess, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. and continued their session only for half an hour. Speaker McGuire was not present in the Assembly nd the chair was taken by Mr. Alvord. MAYOR WICKHAM'S MEMORIAL.

from Mayor Wickham and Chamberlain Lane setting forth that the banks of deposit of the city moneys were required by law to pay not less interest than four per cent per annum. These institutions had given notice that they could not receive any more deposits at such terms in consequence of the low rate of interest, the same not being more than two and a half to three percent per annum on loans on calls, the city dep being regarded of that character, and they being required by law to keep a reserve of twenty-five one per cent on all deposits. Mr. Daly introduced a bill in connection with the memorial which will empower the Mayor and Chamberlain to make

empower the mayor and, chamberian to make the best arrangements possible with those banks. The bill will probably receive a third reading tomorrow and pass the Assembly.

THE POLICE FORCE.

Mr. Waehner, of New York, introduced a bill providing that all persons receiving appointments on the police force must have resided at least one year in the city. This measure will prevent strangers being appointed, it is said, by outside influence.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

EONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Mr. Schieffelin, of Westchester, handed in a bill to exempt bonds and morrgages from taxation.

HALLS OF AMUSEMENT.

Mr. Beach, of New York, proposed a measure to exempt all outloings and nails of amusement used by amateurs from paying a license to the city, the receipts of which were intended to go toward charitable purposes.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS. en the Senate met to-night only nine Senators were present.

Mr. Rooertson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill to amend the code of

procedure.

The President presented the report of the New York Iniants' Asylum.

Also the fifth annual report of the managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

the society for the Reformation of Juvenie Deinquents.

Mr. Laning presented reports of the managers of the Buffalo Insane Asylum.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill relative to the City Court of Yonkers.

The Senate, in committee of the Whole, considered the following bills:—

For the appointment of a stenographer for the Superior Court of Buffalo. Third reading.

Relative to Judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo. Third reading.

THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

To amend the laws relative to the port of New York. Third reading.

This bill reads as follows:—

York. Third reading.
This bill reads as follows:—

This bill reads as follows:—

Section 1 of the law passed 1857 is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

Section 1.—

harbor of New York for the purpose of ascertaining whether any such pipe or obening exists offsuch steamboat.

Size 2.—The port of New York, wherever the same is meniloned or referred to in said act to establish regulations for the port of New York, or any act relating to the waters of the said port, shall be deemed and taken to include all the waters of the North after or East silver adjacent to or opposite to the shores or the city and county of New York, as the boundaries of said city and county of New York, as the boundaries of said city and county of New York, as the boundaries of said city and county of New York, as the boundaries of said city and county of New York are now fixed by law.

Size 3.—The various scows employed by the cities of New York and Brooklyn, or by contractors, for removing the ashes, garbage and required to receive directly all ashes, garbage or rubbish from any steaming or vessel in the narbor of New York, and in addition to the foregoing trovisions two or more scows shall be located across of more of said compliant counts on the East and Commissioners of Plots may direct, for the said and Commissioners of Plots may direct, for the said as the Commissioners of Plots may direct, for the said and part of the refuse of and at the expense of said cities, Sec. 4.—Chapter 469 of the Laws of 1872 is hereby repealed.

The contract of the case of the Laws of 1872 is hereby repealed.

The Senate then adjourned. NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

NOMINATION TO THE BENCH OF SUPREME COURT-COMMUTTEE FOR REVISION OF TAXATION-A NEW FERRY FROM HOBOKEN TO NEW YORK.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 25, 1875. Both houses of the Legislature met to-night.

Governor Bedie sent in the nomination of Manning W. Krapp, of Bergen county, to succeed him (Governor Bedle) on the Bench of the Supreme Court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill authorizing the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad Company to borrow \$5,000,000 was

In the House bills were introduced as follows:-By Mr. Rabe—To prevent gas companies from collecting rent for meters. By Mr. McDonald—To incorporate the People's

Ferry Company, to run from near Fliteenth street, Hoboken, to New York city, with a capital of

Honeken, to New York city, with a capital of \$300,000.

By Mr. Patterson—To make a salaried office of Presecutor of Fleas of Monmouth county.

By J. S. Henry—Like bill in relation to Essex and Hudson counties.

Resolutions were adopted to appoint special commissioners on Morristown Lunatic Asylum to inspect the working, &c.

By Mr. McDonneil—Resolutions calling for a committee of seven from both houses to bring in a committee of seven from both houses to bring in a committee of seven from both houses to bring in a committee of taxes having been discovered in various parts of the State, with attempts at fraud and concessful evasion of the tax laws.

## A NEW CITY IN JERSEY.

A PROJECT TO DIVIDE HUDSON COUNTY-OPPO-SITION TO IT EAST OF THE HACKENSACK. Aldermen Elordan, O'Suilivan and Kennedy, of East Newark (Harrison township), and Aldermen Johnson, Randall and Greenfield, of Kearney, met in joint meeting last evening at East Newark to but ther the project of consolidating the two townships into a city. There is connected with this project a plan to eliminate from Hudson county that portion of it lying west of the Hackensack River and to consolidate that territory with Essex county. It was resolved to divide the two townships into six wards—four in Harrison and two in Kearney. The movement will be strongly opposed in the Legislature by the residents of the eastern section of Hudson county.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGAN-IZATION.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization held a meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Wigwam, Mr. Gross in the chair. Mr. John Kelly was nominated and enthusiastically elected as chairman for the ensuing year, after which Mr. George W. Morton and Mr. H. D. Purroy were elected score-taries. George W. Gale was made corresponding secretary. A committee of three was appointed to act in concert with a committee of three of the General Committee in the work of revising the

## CONTESTING POLITICIANS.

The Committee on Contested Seats of the Republican General Committee held a meeting last night at Republican Hall, in Thirty-third street, were the bone of contention of the evening. There was a lively time all round and charges and countercnarges of repeating and false counting were freely made. No decision was arrived at by the committee in either of the two cases.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Hexald Building, New York:—

1874, 1875.

3 A. M. 22 32 3:30 P. M. 24 30 6 A. M. 19 30 6 P. M. 21 25 9 A. M. 20 30 9 P. M. 15 21 12 M. 22 30 12 P. M. 16 12 12 M. 22 30 12 P. M. 16 12 12 M. 22 30 12 P. M. 16 12 12 M. 22 30 12 P. M. 16 18 24 14 Verage temperature yesterday. 27 Average temperature for corresponding date date last year. 2014

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

THE OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE EGYPTIAN ASTRONOMERS-INTERESTING REPORT FROM THE EAST-SCIENTIFIC SUCCESSES.

A very curious and interesting despatch bas been received in Washington from Cairo, Egypt, from the Khedivial Observatory. It is authenticated by the Minister of War of Knedive, and signed by the director of the observatory, Mahmond. The document is accomtaken at the government observatory at Cairo. The second internal contact and the second external contact are beautifully shown by the photographs. The first of these took place at Sh. 12m. 18.7s., and the second external contact at 8h. 39m. 34.4s., Cairo mean time. The despatch is headed "Observatoire Khedivial Ministere de la Guerre," followed by a double caption, in Turkish and French, the latter of which reads :-Observation du passage de Venus le 9 Decembre, 1874, correspondant an 29 Chawal 1291 de

It is marked with notes also in Arabic.

OBSERVATIONS AT BEYROUT.

The same official paper gives notice that at Beyrout, Syria, the second internal contact took piace at sh. 29m. 17.10s., and the second internal contact at 8h. 59m. ss. Beyrout mean time. These were English observations. They were made under Captain C. O. Broune, Royal Astronomers, and Captain Abney, Royal Engineer, and their assistants, whose district assigned by the English com-

mission was Egypt.

THE CAIRO OBSERVATORY
was located on the top of the Moquaitam Hills, a
distance of three miles, in a direct line, from
Shepherd's Hotel. The elevation was about 600 feet. Shepherd's fitter. Interesting to learn the prompt and valuable assistance rendered by the Egyptian government to this purely "clerithic expedition. The Khedive is reported by the English parties as jurnishing quarids, tents and equipments, and as having seathis own boats to tow up the parties of observers to Cairo.

guards, tents and equipments, and as having sent his own boats to tow up the parties of observers to Cairo.

THE TRANSIF AS OBSERVED AT RODRIGUEZ ISLAND, INDIAN OCEAN, LATITUDE 19 DEG. 41 MIN. SOUTH, LONGITUDE 63 DEG. 10 MIN. EAST.

The telegram received by Professor Henry at the Smithsomian institute this morning, from the Astronomer Royal, at Greenwich, is also particularly favorable. Licutenant Neate, Royal Navy, and his assistants. Wharton and Burton, Royal Navy, and his assistants. Wharton and Burton, Royal Navy, and his assistants wharton and Burton, Royal Navy, took sixty-seven pictures of both ingress and egress. They had three stations.

The British astronomical party here must be elated, for they had been warned at Mauritius that they could scarcely, by any possibility, land on Rodriguez Island, owing to the coral reess and column or masses of the granite cliff lines; and that if they effected a landing they could get neither laborers for aid nor anything for their supports. But our English friends knew well enough what naval officers could overcome. It is close on time, by the way, for us to hear from some of our American astronomers by their full reports or appearance in person. Some of the Swatara party expected to be in San Francisco on the 20th list; nor shall we be surprised if Professor Hall, from Veadivostok, escaped the ice blockade and got away by the Kearsarge before December; 16.

THE AMERICAN SCENTISTS.

Our American astronomers, we observe, are complimented by the English for choosing as "posts of importance places given up as too nopelessiy miserable even for our enthusiastic astronomers." We await frequent despatches and reports from the numerous observers, some of whom nave not at all yet responded. And we rejoice in the aid of the lightning wires by which "the whole earth has been turned into one huge observatory, By the cable stations have been selected, longitudes determined and results recorded. The scientific world owes to it the news of a grand triumph.

ICE IN THE RIVERS.

NAVIGATION CONSTANTLY INTERRUPTED YESTER

DAY AND LAST NIGHT. Although there was much ice floating in the East and North rivers yesterday there was during the day lew of the vexatious delays in pavigating these streams which were experienced on Saturday and Sunday. The solid and massive cakes which presented such insurmountable bar riers on those days have become rotten under the combined influence of the sun and late rain, but little trouble in crushing through the large quantities of small fragments. Much this ice had been carried out to sea by the late northeast winds, and being brought back by the returning tides in the afternoon accumulated in the slips in a manner to interfere omewhat with the regular trips of the ferryboats, but the detention did not call forth much com-

In the East River the New York side was quite free all day, the strong westerly wind carrying the floating mass toward the Brooklyn shore. To look at the white field of ice running there along the piers like a sheet, the spectator would conclude it hummocks were so rotten they yielded easily to hummocks were so rotten they yielded easily to the pressure brought against them, while in the channel that was open a small fleet of tugs and all manner of craft were constantly passing to and iro. At the South and Hamilton avenue ferries the boats were not greatly delayed, for the same reason as above given, nor did the Staten Island boats experience much trouble. True, they seldom reached their slips either way on time, but they made the usual trips with commendable promotiness under the circumstances.

seldom reached their sips either way on time, but they made the usual trips with commendable promptness under the circumstances.

In the North River navigation was not seriously interrupted. The large ierryboats found numerous channels which afforded passage, and when the phots desired to crush through a small field of the floating life it was readily done. Severat of these boats have been slightly damaged during the week past, but the companies have been enabled to keep them in that repair necessary to accommodate the extensive travel.

More annoyance was experienced by the fleet of Harlem steamers that dart up and down the East River with so much rapiality when there is no ice than by any other of the lerryboats. Their trips were somewhat irregular, owing to the narrow channels on either side of the islands being filled with the iragments that find a lodging place at every flood tide. The pilos exercised much care in avoiding thes@ragged edged obstructions, and the time loss in thus going around them caused much delay.

The pulp boat Widgeon was on the serry dock

every nood tide. The pilots exercised much care in avoiding these ragged edged obstructions, and the time lost in thus going around them caused much delay.

The pilot boat Widgeon was on the screw dock yesterday, under repairs from injuries received by the heavy lee in the lower bay on Saturday.

AFFER NightFall.

the fields of ice came up the East River with the full tide, and were in such volume that the channel became choked up to such an excent that the pilots of the lerrypoats running from? Roosevelt street to South Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D., soon lound it difficult to force a passage. Every slip on this side of the river was almost solid with the jammed masses of ice, which, by the force of the current were pushed up against the guards, and consequently rose and lell in nuge blocks until the surface of the water was almost solid. At nine o'clock the last boat went out at the Roosevelt slip, and the trip occupied nearly an hour. From that time no boats were sent out, consequently all the passengers who arrived were compelled to go up to the Grand street route. Even there the trips were irregular, owing to the presence of so inuch lee, thereby delaying the large number of people crossing.

Wall street terry was early closed; a boat which left the New York side about nine o'clock, after battling for a passage through the heavy lee for an nour, was obliged to return, bringing her company of passengers back to seek other routes of transit to their nomes in the City of Churches.

Fulton ierry did a little better, two boats naving crossed from each side after eight o'clock. Leaving this side a little after nine o'clock, thronged with impatient dwellers over the river, a boat made half a dozen ineffectual attempts to pound her way through the solid lee mass which the rising tide had brought up into githe narrow channel. A like experience attended the companion boat from Brooklyn. Neither of them were able to force a passage through the boat incost of the completion of the bridge, the return of summer or a c

THE SWISS SOCIETY.

The Swiss Benevolent Society held a meeting last night. Previous to the opening of the pro-ceedings the members of a Swiss choral society sang a national hymn. Since the consolidation o the old societies \$1,954 has been expended in aid

PIEROLA'S DEFEAT IN PERU

The Revolution Stamped Out by the Government Troops Under Pardo.

ESCOBAR DIES ON THE FIELD.

The last news from the South is interesting, but loes not give us yet the desired intelligence of the final disappearance of the rebeis. On the advance from Tacna of Rivarola's division and the flying squadron under the direct command of General Buendia, Pierola left his camp at Tarataa place that must not be confounded with his first position at Torata—a miserable village twenty leagues to the southeast of Tacna, and continued his retreat in the direction of the Bolivian fron-tier. It was supposed that he would attempt to move down toward the town of Tarapaca, where Colonel Albarracio had established himself with a strong body of monioneros, or irregular troops, awaiting an opportunity to join the revolutionary chieftain. But the prefect of Tarapaca had taken excellent precautionary neasures, and, marching on that town with a brigade of National Guards from Iquique, forced the rebels to leave without even exchanging shots. Several days previously one of the prefect's advanced guards, composed of twenty or thirty captured. Pierola, evidently having knowledge of the flight of his lieutenant, then departed from Tarata. The President, who had been sojourning in Tacua, considered the game as up, and ordered the National Guard battalions Nos. 7 and 11, of Lima, and No. 4, of Callao, to return to their re spective homes, to be followed immediately by the other volunteer regiments in the campaign, and merely retaining the regular troops in the South for any emergency. THE GOVERNMENT FORCES IN PURSUIT.

The Second de Mayo regiment, under Colonel Smith, remains garrisoning Moquegua; the Pichincha and Zepita regiments, commanded by Coloneis Rivarola and Caceres, are pursuing Pierola, and Arequipa is gratified with the presence of the splendid regiment Avacucho, 550 strong.

THE SITUATION IN THE PROVINCES. All the departments of the South are perfectly tranquil and in Lima the general opinion is that the trouble is over. Pierola has lost nearly all his arms and has spent all of his money. He has met with no sympathy on the scale expected and is reported to be immensely disgusted with the character of his reception. The President left Tacna and on the 24th was in Arequipa, from whence he

would proceed to Puno on a visit of only a few days. He will then return to Lima.

From the North we learn that Iglesias, who pro-posed marching down on Lambayeque and Chi-clayo from his estate of Udima, speedily dis-covered that the force in front was too powerful for nim, and retreated. His followers are dispers-ing in all directions.

covered that the force in front was too powerful for him, and retreated. His followers are dispersing in all directions.

CITIZEN HONORS TO THE TROOPS.

The welcome given by the people of Lima to the National Guards returning from the seat of war was enthusiastic in the extreme. The battalion No. 7, which alone had had a "baptism of fire," was made the object of especial attention. Great baskets of flowers were emptied on their heads by pretty girls in the balconies; at every corner bottles containing liquor, more or less paintable, were thrust into their open hands; fire-crackers exploded briskly and incessantly under their leet, and their bearing was as proud as that of the Old Guard in the morning at Waterloo.

A GENERAL WHO DESPISES POLITICIANS AND A COUP. An unexampled incident has occurred in Bolivia, which speaks well for the progress of that Republic. A battalion of the line, marching from the capital to another garrison town, revoited and proclaimed General Quintin Quevedo as President. This gentleman, although at variance with the administration, declined the honor, and declared that if he could not obtain the Presidency through the medium of the ballot box he preferred to remain in private life. The regiment was induced to reconsider its action and returned to obedience.

THE LATEST BATTLE VIELD—DEATH OF RECOEAR.

THE LATEST BATTLE FIELD-DEATH OF ESCOBAR.

dience.

The details of the operations of President Pardo's troops in the field, previous to the rout of Pierola, are quite interesting, and supply a narrative of some exciting incidents. There is a little valley about fourteen leagues southeast of Arequipa called Puquina. Like a winter apple on the ground, surrounded by trees laden with snow, this desolate place is hemmed in by mountains and defended by deflies that would even cause a member of the Alpine Club to grasp his iron-shod stick with a firmer hand. Pierola with his men, tired out and exhausted by their severe toil over the rugged passes of the Andes, were resting at Puquina when General Suarez, of Pardo's army, with his division, appeared on the heights above him. What was to be done? Escobar, a brave colonel of the Peruvian army and the military leader of the insurrectionary troops, counseled patience. But patience is a virtue at times and at others it becomes a dangerous luxury. Matters were becoming somewhat entangled. Suarez evidently was bent on descending the mountain and attacking the invader in his camp—i cannot say tents, for no Capua has ever yet been discovered in the Andean chain of Peru. Just at this critical instant two unexpected auxiliaries. presented themselves. First a dense log and heavy rainstorm, hiding the pursued from the pursuers, and second, an experienced guide, who was ready to lead the rebels over hit and dale to the very gates of—Arequipa! Animated by the bold comsel and example of Colonel Escobar, who quickly perceived the advantages, Pierola determined upon making

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A FINAL EFFORT TO REACH AREQUIPA.

Pardo, after an unquiet night, was startled by the arrival of a solltary horseman, who hurriedly told him that Pierola, with his men, had reached a point within a league of the city. This was at half-past seven A. M., on the 30th of December. The activity of the President must be commended. In a few moments the church towers and principal square were filled with National Guards. The scanty number of regulars at M. Pardo's disposal were capitally stationed. Three or four companies of the First regiment of the line, the lamous "Pichincha," under Colonel Rivarola, started out to meet the chemy. At a short distance from the town—indeed, in the immediate suburbs—Rivarola was surprised by a vigorous fire from the followers of Pierola, about 300 strong, posted behind walls and in houses. For a few instants the attacking party was thrown into semi-disorder; but the excellent discipline of the regulars prevailed, and, once galning the open, they formed in skirmishing order, and in twenty minutes drove their adversaries far before them, the enemy breaking and dying in all directions. The brave Escobar was killed on the battle ground. The respect shown to his remains by the conquerors was worthy of them. His body was carefully taken up and deposited in the cathedral church, where, after the last rites were performed, it was decently buried. Pierola, during this time, was regarding the struggle from a height some distance off. As soon as the result of the battle was evident he escaped, as has been chronicled in the first portion of my letter.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED on both sides amount to nearly forty, but Escobar

as as been caronicied in the lifst portion of my letter.

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED

on both sides amount to nearly forty, but Escobar was the only prominent man who fell. Although M. Pardo had no available cavairy at his disposal, all the troops of that arm being on scouting duty throughout the department, he mounted a few infantry, and sent them-post haste after the fugitives. No news has been received of the fate of the vanquished but flying party. During the fight Arequipa remained as quiet as the grave. No manifestation was made by the people, upon whose support Pierola counted, and the President, in his despatch, congratulates the country on the fact that "at the gates of Arequipa the revolution has received its deathblow."

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA. PANAMA, Jan. 16, 1875.

The news from South America to the 16th inst. reports that the modifications introduced into the original treaty with Bolivia, arranged by Messrs. Martinez and Baptista, are not at all likely to be accepted by Chill, the modifications introduced being considered by the latter highly disadvantageous, masmuch as Chili would lose a great portion of her territory without any compensation from Bolivia. POLITICAL REFUGEES.

Large numbers of political refugees are daily arriving in Chill from the Argentine Republic, most of them compromised in the revolution which is raging there, and who are compelled to dee their country after the defeat of the revolutionists. THE CROPS.

The wheat crop presents an appearance above the average.

The news from La Paz to the 24th of December was that a dreadful thunder storm had broken over that city. The Church of the Merced, the-Government House and many private buildings had been injured by the lightning and many per-

had also taken place, which frightened the people of La Paz much more than the storm. The military pronounced in favor of Señor Quentin, at which the chiefs and employés of the government

the streets firing at random right and left. Several young gentlemen were killed in their access and a young lady was shot through the langs. Every house closed its street doors, and such a state of terror was never before seen in the city.

San Salvador.

Salvador continues in peace and progress. Agriculture is being actively carried on and indigo is soid at the lairs at 8½ reals per bound.

NICARAGUA.

Congress was to have met on the 1st inst., but it was difficult to get the members together.

The Department of Segovia had become quiet and orderly.

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The recent using weather had acted unfavorably on the softee crop; the fruit was rotting on the branches and failing to the ground.

The question of boundaries with Costa Ricait is feared may lead to trouble between the two

This State continues to progress, and the relations of the government with all the other States of Central America are friendly.

The telegraph is completed from the capital to Quezaltenango, the largest city in the north of the Republic, and will soon be extended thence to the Pacific.

Pacific.

The President of this Republic and that of Salvador had an interview, and decided on what means were necessary for the Friendship and progress of both countries, as well as the peace of Central American neneral.

By the Pacific Mail steamer Winchester, just from Central American ports, it is learned that señor Fernande, the revolutionist leader, came in the Winchester from San José de Guatemain and landed at Corinto, in prosecution of his design to loment a rebellion in Costa Rica.

Nothing new has occurred in the Isthmus or the

Nothing new has occurred in the Isthmus or the Republic in general.

ISTHMUS CANAL PROJECTS.

The news that the King of the Mosquitoes was about to protest against a canal through Nicaragua passing through his territory without his consent has excited much interest here.

The United States surveying party to explore the nature of the route between Panama and Aspinwall for a canal, arrived at the latter post of the 14th, per steamship Acapulco, and will commence their labors in a few days.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

RESULTS OF THE LAST YEAR'S WORK-THE TREASURER'S REPORT-ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT HENRY WILSON.

The twenty-second anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last even-ing in Association Hall. Hundreds of ladies and gentlemen had to be turned away after every available inch of space was occupied. On the platform were Mr. Morris K. Jesup, one of the directors; Vice President Wilson, Rev. Dr. Schenck, Rev. Dr. Taylor, and other well known gentlemen. The following are the omcers of the association for 1875 :- Board of Trustees, Stewart Brown, Charles C. Colgate, Robert L. Stuart, James Stokes, Frederick Marquand, R. L. Ken-nedy and Percy R. Pyne. President, William E. Dodge; Vice President, Elbert B. Monroe; Corresponding Secretary, R. R. McBurney, and Recording Secretary, James A. Bennett. Mr. Jesup

presided last evening.

After the usual devotional exercises Mr. J. P. Wyckoff read the report, which showed the follow ing facts:-Balance from 1873, \$414 26: members dues, \$9,158 77; donations, \$10,794 70; interest on Stokes fund, \$300; net income from building, \$9,316 50; army and navy account, \$1,275 67; deposit on keys of gymnasium boxes, \$241 95; total, \$31,501 85; disbursements, aside from those charged to rents, directly, \$31,350 02; balance in the hands of the Treasurer, \$157 83. ANNUAL REPORT.

The Secretary read the annual report, which sets forth the advantages of the gymnasium, employment, boarding houses, and relief provided by ployment, boarding houses, and relief provided by the association. The Bowery branch supplied 186,000 meals during the year to poor young men, 62,000 of them utthout charge. Good lodgings were given, and 2,000 situations procured. The cheerful and happy influences of the parlors of the association over those who are strangers were then alluded to. The tea on Sunday evening, and the monthly receptions fostered a happy spirit in the association. The reading rooms, with their 18,000 books, were greatly used; 1,003 religious meetings were held during the year at the central building. The Secretary recommended that the sexes be kept apart in the uture in the religious meetings, which will increase their effectiveness. Large numbers of soddiers and sallors were cheered with pleasant reading matter, tracts, prayer books, &c., which the association sent to them. The association now entered upon a new year without acbt, with the exception of a mortgage of \$150,000. There was urgent cause for donors being more liberal during the present year. The secretary, in conclusion, invoked the blessing of God upon the work of the association.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS was as follows:—God in this providence has given you, young men of this Christian Association, your being in this age and in this land of grand opportunities and of grave responsibilities. You are now in the morning of life—of conscious, proud life. In the vigor and strength of youthful manhood the work of the two of is to you radiant with light and beauty. The skies seem to look down upon you with glorious greetings and the earth to throb at the touch of your footsteps. Hopes, aspirations and ambittons thrill and inspire you. You feel the wild puisations of the days before you, hear the tunnita of the conflict and "cherism noble longings for the strile."

But do not fail, young men, to remember that this grand battle of life is no brilliant parade, no the association. The Bowery branch supplied

But do not fail, young men, to ren this grand battle of life is no brilliant parade, no holiday warfare. It is no march down Broadway nor up Fifth avenue with burnished arms, flashing

this grand office of the is no march down Broadway, nor up Fifth avenue with burnished arms, flashing banners and giad music cheered by the greetings of admiring thousands and the smiles of beauty, friendship and love. It is a stern conflict. In this battle you are not volunteers, but conscripts rather. Never be indistreted out, pay commutation, turnish substitutes, desert your banners, nor leave your struggling, perishing ranks.

Good Advice.

The storms of battle may beat upon you and sweep over you. The snares of the tempter may entangle your lootsteps, and appetites and paysisons may beleaguer you on flank and reat, Before you the embattled hosts of amountion, of avarice and of adverse and mighty interests will contest and dispute every step of your advance. Comrades "weary with the march of life" will fall and perish round you. You must brush away the tears of friendship, bid them a hasty larewell, close your thunning ranks and hurry on. Loved ones, bound to you by sacred ties and endearing associations, and those who inherit your blood and bear your names, to whom you ching with the chack of deathless love, will pass from your firm clasp on to the unseen shores, saddening your lives with the sorrows of wounded affections. Wearled with never-ceasing conflicts by disappointments and losses, the harmonies of your cellugs will oo rudely jarred and your natures grow sterner and narder. The confident hopes and high raised expectations that now make the smilling future gleam and gitter before you may yield perplexing doubts and chilling distributs. Even the greatest of earth's losses, a believing heart, may pass from you.

But whatever fate may betide you, whether victory or deleat, success or failure, in your hopes and aspirations you should ever strive to keep the heart trustial, fresh and tender, quick to respond to the appeal of want, the cry of pain and the moan of sorrow. Turn you then, young men, while the music and the bloom of the world gladden you to the teachings of philosophy and to the examples of the grand and noble souls of the ages for inspiration and guidance. Above all and over all, the lessons of experience and the teachings and examples of the wise and good will be to you, in coming conflicts, an abiding trust in God and a sublime faith in the doctrines and teachings of the Divine Master. That trust and that faith which look up to the Heavenly Father when the heart throbs heavily with sorrows and disappointments, deleats and losses, or with victories that turn to ashes on the lips, are the surest forces that can sustain the drooping spirit, the weary brain and saddened soul. You, young men of this Christian Association, profess to accept that trust and that faith in that faith which sees in all things the guiding and chastening hand of a loving Father, and in that trust which leans confidingly upon the Divine arm, you can go forth to the conflicts of the future inspired by the immortal hopes of everlasting life. KEEP THE HEART TRUSTFUL.

THE CAITHNESS ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Calthness Association of New York met last evening at Major Manson's on give a compilmentary reception to the Earl of Calthness, their honorary President. Mr. Miller, clithness, their honorary President. Mr. Miller, the president of the association, addressed the society and gave a brief sketch of their financial condition, snowing the assistance they had been able to render their suffering countrymen. Mr. Miller concluded by proposing the health of the guest of the evening. The Earl of Calthness in response said:—"It gives me great pleasure to be present once more among you and to see now your numbers has lucroased during the past two years. The men of Calthness are scattered all over the world, and everywhere they take hold they gradually rise in strength and wealth. I hope and trust that this society will grow in strength and prosperity. I have only just returned from the lale of Cuba, and left a very different temperature to what I found but not different to what I feet toward this association. Wishing you all every happiness, I will say goodby, hoping to see you next year."

Major Mainson then proposed the health of Captain Keith, the business manager of the Earl of Calthness. Captain Keith responded pleasanity, and after drinking the health of Burns, several speeches were made and the company was enlivened by a few good Scotch songs from Mr. Modreyo, The association did not separate until the "wee sua" hours."